CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Fall supply consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Men and Boy's Seal & Morocco Caps,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Cotton Yarn and Shoes,
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
Cotton Cards,
Shell, Ivory, Horn and Brass Combs,
Together with a variety of other articles which they offer at a small advance at Wholesale or Retail.
NOTT & STARR.
October 21, 1829. 46 tf

Wanted,

A SITUATION as Clerk, by a Young Man. Satisfactory recommendations will be given if required. Enquire of the Printer.
Fayetteville, October 20, 1829. 46-3t.

Hall & Johnson

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF

Goods:

50 Hhds. Molasses,
5 do., 25 boxes and 20 bbls. Sugar,
25 bbls of loaf and lump do.
150 bags of Coffee,
20 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 tons Iron (assorted) from 1¼ to 11 inch.
3000 lbs. steel, various kinds,
1000 lbs. hoop and sheet Iron,
4 tons Castings, assorted,
150 sets wagon boxes, 1¼ to 4½ inch.
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 4d to 20d.
150 bags buck and drop Shot,
3000 lbs bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
20 crates Crockery, assorted,
200 doz. black Bottles,
40 doz. Ticklers, 250 do half pint Tumblers,
60 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
300 lbs Putty,
120 pieces cotton Bagging, 30 do. Osnaburgs,
50 coils bale Rope,
15 boxes tin Plate, 300lbs. wire,
500 pair heavy trace Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
200 [illegible],
14 doz. calf and Morocco Skins,
150 reams foolscap, letter and wrapping Paper,
30 doz. patent coffee Mills,
30 do. scythe Blades and cutting Knives,
25 boxes cotton and wool Cards,
25 cases fur Hats, 12 doz. wool do.
1500 pair Shoes, 20 doz. Looking Glasses,
12 quarter casks Wine,
10 doz. hair and wire Sifters,
12 sets fanning mill Wheels,
Sperm, linseed and tanner's Oil,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 kegs white and red Lead,
1000 lbs. spanish Brown and yellow Ochre,
500 do Alum and Pearlash,
200 do Spanish flot. Indigo,
1000 do Madder.
Together with a large Stock of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
All the above stock is offered on the most favorable terms for cash, or country produce.
Fayetteville, October 22, 1829. 46tf.

Watches and Jewelry,

SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Military Goods,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and having furnished himself with a supply of the best materials, is well prepared to execute all orders in his line, and hopes by strict attention to business still to merit the favor of his former customers. In addition to his former stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
he has just received by the late arrivals from the North an assortment comprising almost every article usually kept in the line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. He requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, particularly those in arrears to the late Firm of Selph & Campbell.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 13—45-4t.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,
10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Copperas,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.
October 8, 1829. 44tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr Neill McPherson, on Old street, and informs them that he intends carrying on the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and those who may favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in a most substantial, neat, and fashionable manner.
CANNON CAISON.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 14.—45-3t

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.
Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about
TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
DRY GOODS,
Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.
JOHN McARN.
October 15, 1829. 45tf.
N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of
Dry Goods, Hardware.
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829 44tf.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. fit. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp. G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng. Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel, Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga,
6 whole do sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
} *WINES,*
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
¼ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.
HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.
Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he selected himself the following

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at his stand on Hay Street, next door east of Dr. Hiram Robinson's, on as good terms as can be obtained in this market, for cash.—His stock consists in part of the following articles:
Extra superfine blue and black Cloths,
Do. do. brown and olive do.
Do. do. steel mixt and drab do.
Superfine blue and black Cassimeres,
Buff do. for vesting,
Cut Velvet for do., various patterns,
Valencia and silk Vestings,
Camlet, for gentlemen's Cloaks,
Do. fine for ladies' Cloaks, *a superior article,*
Fine Circassians and Rattinetts,
Silk Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Morocco and Silk Stocks for gentlemen, with a [illegible] of other articles in his line, *all new.*
He still continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, and those who may favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in a neat and fashionable manner.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44-4t.

NOTICE.

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale at his old stand, South East Corner of Market Square:
Coarse and fine salts, molasses, hhds. sugar,
Lump sugar, Bags coffee, barrels Albany ale,
Qr. casks Malaga and Madeira wines, bags pepper,
Pimento, ginger, pearlashe, cheese in casks & boxes
Irish potatoes, Dupont's F. & FF. gunpowder,
Cod fish, mould and patent shot, bar lead,
Scotch snuff, Spanish cigars, sup. Cavendish tobacco,
Bunch and bloom raisins.
Together with a general assortment of
West India Fruit, Hardware, Jugs, Crockery and Glass Ware.
He also offers for sale, at the Store next below his, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Wm L. Hawley, a handsome assortment of Gentlemen and Boys' *FINE HATS.*
Ladies' and Gentlemens' coarse and fine *SHOES*, in great variety,
Boys' and negroes' do. do. do.
Crockery and glass ware, fancy soap,
Brushes and brooms, cotton cards,
Cap, letter and wrapping paper, &c. &c.
All which, together with his former stock of Groceries, &c., he is determined to sell at unusually low prices for cash or country produce.
DAVID SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 1, 1829. 43-tf.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 1001bs. seine and sewing Twine,
25 kegs cut Nails, [illegible]
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
JOHN HUSKE.
October 14, 1829. tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of September last, an indented mulatto Boy named *William Jones*, about sixteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, he has a scar on the back of his neck shaped like an egg. It is supposed he is gone to Wilmington or Lumberton. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me at Fayetteville.
JOHN BLACK.
October 15. 45-3w.

Biography.

GENERAL DAVIE.

From the Newbern Spectator.

Circumstances beyond our controul have prevented us from complying with the promise which we made to our subscribers, upon the publication of the biographical sketch of Governor Caswell. These being now removed, we present our readers, to-day, with a spirited sketch of the life of Gen. Davie. Although he first drew breath in the mother country, yet his extreme youth, being only 7 years old, when he came among us, prevented him from imbibing those hereditary and acrimonious prejudices, which Great Britain has always evinced for the United States. A better proof of his greater attachment to his adopted country, than to his natal soil, cannot be adduced, than by a review of the useful and eventful life which he devoted to its service. Several of his sons are now living, one of whom is a distinguished planter in South Carolina.

DAVIE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of North Carolina, was born in the village of Egremont, near White Haven, in England, on the 20th of June, 1756.

His father, visiting South Carolina soon after the peace of 1763, brought with him this son; and returning to England, confided him to the care of the Rev. William Richardson, his maternal uncle; who, becoming much attached to his nephew, not only took charge of his education, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age, William was sent to an academy in North Carolina, from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of Nassau-hall in Princeton, New Jersey, then becoming the resort of most of the southern youth, under the auspices of the learned and respectable Doctor Witherspoon. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young Davie found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to Salisbury, where he commenced the study of the law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectation which generally prevailed when it began, Davie could no longer resist his ardent wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons, as the readiest mode of accomplishing his wish, Davie obtained a lieutenancy in this troop. Without delay the captain joined the South army, and soon afterwards returned home on furlough. The command of the troop devolving on lieutenant Davie, it was at his request annexed to the legion of count Pulaski, where Capt. Davie continued, until promoted by major general Lincoln, to the station of brigade major of cavalry. In this office Davie served until the affair of Stono, devoting his leisure to the acquirement of professional knowledge, and rising fast in the esteem of the general and army. When Lincoln attempted to dislodge lieutenant colonel Maitland from his intrenched camp on the Stono, Davie received a severe wound, and was removed from camp to the hospital in Charleston; where he was confined for five months.

Soon after his recovery he was empowered by the government of North Carolina, to raise a small legionary corps, consisting of one troop of dragoons and two companies of mounted infantry; at the head of which he was placed with the rank of major.

Quickly succeeding in completing his corps, in whose equipment he expended the last remaining shilling of an estate bequeathed to him by his uncle, he took the field, and was sedulously engaged in protecting the country between Charlotte and Camden, from the enemy's predatory incursions. On the fatal 16th of August, he was hastening with his corps to join our army, when he met our dispersed and flying troops. He nevertheless continued to advance towards the conqueror; and by his prudence, zeal and vigilance, saved a few of our wagons and many of our stragglers. Acquainted with the movement of Sumter, and justly apprehending that he would be destroyed unless speedily informed of the defeat of Gates, he despatched instantly a courier to that officer, communicating what had happened, performing in the midst of distress and confusion, the part of an experienced captain. The abandonment of all the southern region of North Carolina, which followed this signal overthrow, and the general despondency which prevailed, are well known, and have been recorded; nor have the fortunate and active services of Major Davie been overlooked. So much was his conduct respected by the government of North Carolina, that he was, in the course of September, promoted to the rank of Colonel Commandant of the cavalry of that State.

In this station he was found by General Greene on assuming the command of the Southern army; whose attention had been occupied from his entrance into North Carolina, in remedying the disorder in the quarter master and commissary departments. To the first Carrington had been called; and Davie was now induced to take upon himself the last, much as he preferred the station he then possessed. At the head of this department colonel Davie remained throughout the trying campaign which followed; contributing greatly by his talents, his zeal, his local knowledge, and his influence, to the maintenance of the difficult and successful operations which followed. While before Ninety-Six, Greene foreseeing the difficulties again to be encountered, in consequence of the accession of force to the enemy by the arrival of three regiments of infantry from Ireland, determined to send a confidential officer to the legislature of North Carolina, then in session, to represent to them his relative condition: and to urge their adoption of effectual measures without delay, for the collection of magazines of provisions, and the reinforcing of his army. Col Davie was selected by Greene for this important mission, and immediately repaired to the seat of government, where he ably and faithfully [illegible] during the quick approach of peace, colonel Davie returned home; and having shortly afterwards intermarried with Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of general Allen Jones, of North Carolina, he selected the town of Halifax, on the Roanoke, for his residence; where he resumed his profession, the practice of law.

At the bar, Colonel Davie soon rose to great eminence; and indeed, in a few years, became one of its principal leaders and ornaments. He was possessed of great sagacity, profound knowledge, and masculine eloquence. His manners were conciliatory, but imposing and commanding. The late Alfred Moore, who was afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who was a very able lawyer, as well as an excellent man, was the intimate friend of Colonel Davie, and his rival, in their honorable career at the bar. Colonel Davie was appointed by the legislature of North Carolina, to represent that respectable State in the Convention, called at Philadelphia, in the year 1787.

Being at that time a young man, he did not take a prominent part in the discussion which resulted in the formation of that Constitution which has been so severely tested, and found to be so admirably adapted to the government of our country. But he there learnt the true foundations on which the government was laid, and the solid arguments in support of it.

His name does not appear to that great instrument; the illness of his family having called him home before the labors of the Convention were concluded. But when the Constitution was submitted to the judgment of the State Convention in North Carolina, for its adoption, he stood forth its most able champion, and its most ardent supporter.

The University of North Carolina is mainly indebted to his exertions, and to his labors, for its establishment, and for the assignment of permanent landed property for its support. Col. Davie was extremely anxious upon this subject, and exerted the utmost powers of his persuasive and commanding eloquence, to ensure success. He was deeply sensible of the extreme importance of extending, as widely as possible, the advantages of liberal education, that there might be a perpetual succession of enlightened and liberal men, qualified to administer the affairs of this great and increasing people, with wisdom and dignity. He considered the public liberty insecure, and liable to be disturbed by perpetual factions, unless education be widely diffused.

Col. Davie was now appointed a Major General in the militia of North Carolina; and some time after, in the year 1799, was elected Governor of that State; the duties of which station he performed with his accustomed firmness and wisdom. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in that station. His country had higher claims on his talents and services.

The venerable Mr. Adams, then President of the U. S. anxious to make one more effort to put an end to the differences which subsisted between this country and France, associated Gen. Davie with Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Murray, as his Embassadors on a mission to France for that purpose.

Soon after his return to America, Gen. Davie lost his wife, a lady of lofty mind and exemplary virtues, to whom he was greatly attached: and not long after, he took the resolution to retire from public life, and to become a farmer on his own fine estate at Tivoli, beautifully situated on the Catawba river, in Chester district, South Carolina.

When war took place between this country and Britain, in 1812, Gen. Davie was offered by the government of his country, a high command in the Army. But his increasing infirmities admonished him not to assume duties beyond his strength, which might prejudice the service, instead of promoting it. The wounds received in the Revolutionary War, and the rheumatism from long exposure during his service, became fixed on his constitution, and rendered him incapable of those active exertions which his high sense of duty would have exacted from him as a commander. He therefore, declined the honor offered him, after a good deal of hesitation.

General Davie continued to reside at his beautiful seat, on the banks of the Catawba, to which travellers and visiters were constantly attracted by his open hospitality, his dignified manners, and elevated character. Occasionally he made excursions to the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, N. C., for relief from the harassing rheumatism, which afflicted and wasted him. On these visits he was always greatly admired by the intelligent strangers who visited that place of resort from all the southern and south-western states. The affability of his department gave easy access to all. But no person approached him, however distinguished by his talents or character, who did not speedily feel that he was in the presence of a very superior man. His great and varied information, combined with his profound knowledge of men & things, made him the most interesting of companions. The ignorant and the learned, the weak and the wise, were all instructed and delighted with his conversation, which had an irresistible charm for all. Although no man spoke more plainly his opinions and sentiments on proper occasions, he had the art of never giving offence.

At home, and in his own neighborhood, General Davie was revered with the highest filial piety. He was the friend of the distressed, the safe counsellor of the embarrassed, and the peace maker of all. His own character, free from every spot or stain, gave a power to his interpositions, which was irresistible.

General Davie had a deep and even awful sense of God and his providence; and was attached to the principles and doctrines of christianity. But he had not attached himself, as an avowed member, to any particular sect. He thought they generally dogmatized too much, and shut the door of christian charity too closely. He devised a proper site on his estate for the erection of a place of worship, to be erected by any christian society, which should choose to put up a suitable building thereon.

He was a tall man, of fine proportions; his figure erect and commanding; his countenance possessing great expression; and his voice full and energetic. Indeed his whole appearance struck the beholder at once, as indicating no ordinary man; and the reality exceeded the appearance.

Such was the man who has been taken from his afflicted family, his friends, and his country. He met death with the firmness of a soldier, and of a man conscious of a life well spent. His memory is cherished by his family and friends, with the most enthusiastic attachment. The good he did survives him; and he has left a noble example to the youth of his country, to encourage and to stimulate them in the honorable career of virtue and of exertion. May it be appreciated and followed.

At the Worcester Agricultural Meeting and Cattle Show, last week, a dinner and toasts were, as usual given. One of the latter struck us—it is this—

The purchase of Texas.—We *guess* Uncle Sam had better take care of what land he has got before he buys any more farms on *speculation.*

Fashions.—In the ninth and tenth centuries the greatest Princes of Europe wore wooden shoes, or the upper part of leather and sole of wood. In the reign of William Rufus, a great beau, Robert, surnamed the Horned, used shoes with long sharp points, stuffed with tow, and twisted like a ram's horn. These were tied to the knees with chains, sometimes of gold and sometimes of silver. The upper parts of these shoes in Chaucer's time were cut in imitation of a church window. The high pointed shoes continued in fashion for three centuries, in spite of the bulls of the Popes, the decrees of councils, and the declamation of the clergy. At length the parliament of England interposed by an act, A. D. 1463, prohibiting the use of shoes or boots with peaks exceeding two inches in length, and prohibiting all shoemakers from making them with longer peaks, under severe penalties. But even this was not sufficient; it was necessary to denounce the dreadful sentence of excommunication against all who wore shoes or boots with points longer than two inches. The present fashion of shoes was introduced in 1663, but the buckle was not used till 1678.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

DIALOGUE.

Dick.—Sambo, your mos obseekus.

Sambo.—Dick, very grad to see you—how am de family?

D.—Putty reasonable I tank you. But Sambo you look brack in de face dis monin—any ting de matter at home?

S.—Why, I tell you what man, dere was great flusterashun at our house. Massa cum home de tudder night berry late. De fus ting we no, he tump he toe gen de teps, an he head knock de doe in. Missy almos fright to det, cry out, "murder! robber! fire!" But when Sukey bring de candel, dere was massa sprawin on de floo—an he look for all de world as if he was—[whispers in Dick's ear] as Daby's sow!

D.—Ki! you don't say so, Sambo!

S.—Tis de trute Dick. Den missy hab him take up, an den we wash him an put he to bed—an den missy sen for tree of de Temperashum Siety to tell hur what she mus do. And da cum, an tell massa dat he mus jine de Siety, for it was a pitty as de mortal Shakespeare say, dat a man should put an inemy in he brain to teal away he mout.

D.—An did your Massa jine?

S.—Yes, Dick—but den it do him no good. Ha, boy, white man berry unsartin. But cum close here, Dick—[whispers again in his ear.]

D.—Ki! you don't say so. Ebbery night, Sambo!

S.—Yes, ebbery night!—but den you see, he don't go into de treet, nor to de shop, nor to de tabern now—O no, he keep um in de closet an on sideboard, an ebbery nite [he crooks his elbow and mimicks] you may hear it go for two tree hour, glug, glug, glug, glugity, glug.

D.—High! Sambo—I tell you what, white man too cute—he no take de rag off de bush, but he take de rag de bush an all.—*Exeunt Omnes.*

"*Amusement in North America.*"—Under this heading, the Liverpool Times, of July 28, relates, that "In Salem, Massachusetts, after the heavy and deep snow fall, a man was discovered sticking sticks into a huge 'winter bank of snow.' On being asked why he amused himself thus? 'Amuse!' said he, 'fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhere near this spot.'"

It is said that Pork has taken an alarming rise of late, in the West: we predicted this some time since, when Mr. Clay and his party were going the "whole hog" at *barbecues.*—*Norfolk Bulletin.*

March of Intellect.—The Providence Journal states that a vessel lately arrived at Providence from North Carolina, whose crew from the captain down to the cabin boy were unacquainted with writing or reading. The captain applied to the health officer to inform him to whom his vessel and cargo were consigned.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

New York, October 19.

The arrival of the Packet ships Edward Quesnel and Erie, from Havre, and of the Pacific, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the 15th and Paris papers to the 20th ult.; they are decisive as to the almost unresisted progress of the Russians to the very gates of Constantinople, after taking Adrianople without a struggle, and securing their rear from all danger of attack. The London papers still believe that Russia means to make peace, but it will be such a peace as shall give them all, but the immediate and entire possession of Turkey in Europe. The detailed bulletin of Count Diebitsch, which includes the operations from 28th July to 18th August, shows that the caution with which, after possessing himself of the passes of the Balkan, he moved forward into Roumelia, was dictated by the necessity of securing his rear against the Grand Vizier, still in Choumla; and of providing, in case of need, for his retreat. This he completely effected; but not without the loss of one battle between Gen. Krassowsky and the Grand Vizier, in which the latter is said to have gained a decisive victory. His rear being secure, he took advantage of the divisions among the Turks themselves; and marching directly for Adrianople, received its keys by capitulation: thence he immediately passed forward, dividing his force so as to put himself in communication on the right with the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, and on the left with Admiral Greig in the Black sea. Constantinople was undoubtedly at his mercy. Amid all this, nothing is seen or heard of Sultan *Mahmoud;* who does not appear to have sustained the expectation his previous energy of character had raised—that he would have thrown himself between the invaders and his capital, and have, at least, perished sword in hand. Now, probably, he will become the victim of a popular insurrection in his capital.

Negotiations were undoubtedly going on between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey; but, as Gen. Diebitsch very frankly told the messenger of the Divan, they should not, and did not arrest the advance of the Russians.

France and England appear to us, determined to look on, merely. With regard to other political affairs, we see nothing of consequence.

The Courier, (an official paper) adverting to the illness of President Jackson, thus illustrates its knowledge of our system:—

His liability to such dangerous paroxysms occasioned great alarm among his friends, and principally his political adherents; for if he should die within the first year of his Presidency, they would not be prepared with a successor to fill his place, and the supreme authority must at once revert to Mr. Adams.

The weather in England, during the second week in August, was somewhat uncertain and boisterous.—Still, the harvest, upon the whole, appears to have suffered little [illegible] entire harmony manifestly prevails between the French and English Cabinets. Indeed, it is made a reproach in the Paris journals, against the French Ministry, that by the appointment of the Duke de Laval as Ambassador to England, a new pledge is given of subserviency to the policy of the Duke of Wellington. The Polignac Ministry continues to be severely handled in the French papers; and the visit of Gen. La Fayette to his grand-daughter, near Lyons, which caused him necessarily to traverse several provinces of France, was seized upon by the opponents of the Cabinet to signalize through festivities to this veteran of liberty, detestation of those who now administer the public affairs. The triumphal progress of La Fayette was only second to that he made in the U. States. The old General returned to Paris on the 18th Sept. It was remarked, that among all the toasts given at the various festivals in his honor, no mention is made of the Royal Family.

The rumours of a change in the French Ministry were prevalent at Havre, on the 20th, and much relied on. According to these, *M. de Polignac* remained at the head of the Ministry, but Admiral *De Rigny* had taken the department of the marine, Gen. *Decaze* that of War, M. de *Vatismeuil* that of justice, and M. de Belleyrene was restored to the police. These were deemed concessions to the Liberals, and induced mainly by the feelings developed during La Fayette's tour.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Wadsworth, which sailed from this port on the 17th of August, with Messrs. McLane and Rives, our Ministers to London and Paris, arrived at Cowes on the 13th of September.

Libels upon the Duke of Wellington.—The Grand Jury of Middlesex this morning returned true bills against Messrs. Alexander, Isaacson, and Marsden, the registered Proprietors of the *Morning Journal*, for a series of libels published in that paper during the months of July and August, insinuating that the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington was "proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled, and capable of a design to overturn the Crown and prostrate the laws and liberties of this country.

The bills were immediately removed into the Court of King's Bench by *certiorari*.

Courier, 11th Sept.

Cowes, Sept. 13.—Arrived the United States frigate Constellation, 46 guns, (18 pounders) 400 men, and 1,400 tons, Captain A. Wadsworth, twenty-seven days from New York, put in to land the Minister Plenipotentiary to this country—after that will proceed to Havre de Grace to land the Minister to that Kingdom.

The London Star of the 12th ult., states that the Cabinet had determined on declaring war against Russia, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of the succour from France. The Duke of Wellington, it was said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists, for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The Russian Army entered Adrianople on the 20th of August, the Commander in Chief at the head.—The force which took possession of the place amounted to 56,000 men, of which only 5,000 were kept in the city; the rest were disposed of in several directions, and a corps was sent ten leagues in advance on the road to Constantinople.

The advices from the theatre of war are to the 23d of August, at which time Gen. Roth had advanced as far as Rodosto. The Commander in Chief was marching towards Araba Bergas, on his way to Constantinople, and kept up a regular communication with the army under Gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and Admiral Greig had captured Iniada, situated on the Black Sea, and whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that Vice Admiral Ricord, who was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of Gen. Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bajukdere.

According to advices from Odessa to the 30th of August, negotiations were about to be opened, from which favorable results were anticipated, as the Porte had no farther means of resistance in Europe, and General Paskewitsch was capturing one after the other of his provinces in Asia. Notwithstanding, the Sultan was making the greatest exertions to terminate the war with as little discredit to himself as possible. He was exercising every means in his power to excite the populace against Russia, and was, at the same time, requesting an armistice of Gen. Diebitsch. The populace, however, remained quiet, and Diebitsch was following up his successes. It was said that he had frequently informed the Grand Vizier, who had demanded an armistice and the opening of negotiations at Constantinople, that the Porte was already aware of the sentiments of his sovereign; that he knew on what terms they could treat, and that the fulfilling of the necessary conditions would put an end to hostilities.

From the Gazette de France.

Semlin, August 22.

In my last I gave you to understand that the Pacha of Belgrade had fired the guns of the town, to show his joy for the re-occupation of Rachova, but I was mistaken; the firing was in consequence of the signal victory gained by the Grand Vizier over the troops of Gen. Krassowsky, stationed at Jeni-Bazar. If the reports spread at Belgrade are to be believed, the Russians have lost 3,000 men in the engagement, one of the most bloody that has taken place since the opening of hostilities. The Turks have returned to Choumla with 5,000 prisoners. This brilliant success, and the superiority obtained over Gen Geismar, has exalted the enthusiasm of the Turks, who were beginning to murmur against the Grand Vizer. The last combat engaged before Choumla and Jeni-Bazar, is the more glorious to Redschid, it being the result of a previous and well-concerted plan. It is asserted that after the victory, he left his camp at the head of 5000 men. Some pretended to know that Gen. Deibitsch has been obliged to detach a division of his army, in order to reinforce Gen. Krassowsky. This diminution of his forces might perhaps change his plans, and oblige him to abandon the position he had just taken in the neighborhood of Aidos. The Russian camp at Jeni-Bazar regulates the movements of General Deibitsch; and were it once to be forced by the Grand Vizier, the Russians stationed at Aidos would be obliged to fall back towards Varna by the coast of the Black Sea. These, however, are but conjectures. The only fact positively known is the victory of the Grand Vizier."

It is with deep regret we announce, says the London Morning Herald of the 15th of September, a calamity which has befallen our beloved Sovereign, by the formation of a cataract in one of his eyes. It has, we believe, been determined on that his Majesty should undergo an operation. We sincerely trust that it may have the desired effect of restoring his sight. In the mean time it is satisfactory to know that the King's general state of health is very good.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, October 3.

We submit the following news, for which we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant of this city, who obtained it from a Spanish gentleman, who came passenger in the Galga, from Tampico, as it was given to us.

After five different actions, the Spanish General, Barradas, had capitulated on the 11th or 12th of September. He was to embark for Havana immediately.

The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colors.

The troops had laid down their arms.

The wounded and sick, amounting to 1200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to the Havana, at the expense of the Mexicans.

The vessels entered, during the time the Spaniards held Tampico, Spanish or others, with provisions or munitions, to be respected by the Mexican Government, by an express clause of Barradas.

Three vessels have been lost on the coast, said to be the Rebecca, Neuva Maria, and Dorothea.—*Argus.*

FROM PORTUGAL.

The schooner Only Son, at Boston, brings later accounts from Lisbon, and announces further outrages upon the American flag by the squadron of Don Miguel. On the 21st of September, while off Terceira, the Only Son was boarded from a sloop of war and a brig from the blockading squadron and informed that they had captured and ordered to Lisbon *thirteen sail* of *English and American* vessels.

The Captain of the Only Son further informs, that part of the squadron engaged in the attack, upon Terceira, had returned to Lisbon and reported a loss of 750 killed and drowned, and 550 wounded and taken prisoners; that considerable chagrin was manifested on the part of Don Miguel's adherents and of exultation on the part of his opponents. It was stated that the remainder of the squadron remained off Terceira, expecting a reinforcement of men and munitions of war from Lisbon, but as it was publicly reported that Don Miguel was without money and without credit, it was thought they would have to wait a long time.

The American ship Galatea was still under detention at Lisbon.—*Gaz.*

The late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as soon as the Register had called the first cause, upon the sitting of the court, told him he had received a letter with a bank note of £500 enclosed:—the letter solicited the Chancellor to determine the cause in the writer's favor. His lordship, after the letter had been read, and he had ordered the register to present the note to one of the public Charities, heard the cause, and decided in favor of the party who had really bribed him.—*Life of Sir Matthew Hale.*

General Lafayette lately made a tour through some of the French provinces, and was every where received with the greatest respect and enthusiasm. A London paper says:

"Never was King so feasted and treated as this venerable remnant of the revolution has been. In every quarter he has been received with shouts of triumph and congratulatory addresses, which, while they have been complimentary to him, have generally also been made the vehicle for strong philippics against the new order of things. From Grenoble to Lyons the road was thronged by continual crowds of people, who came to testify their regard for the principles which had guided his political conduct, and the esteem which they entertained towards himself personally. At Lyons, 500 young men on horseback, and twice as many on foot, came out to receive him, and conduct him within the walls of a city, which, it is added, felt proud in having such a guest. M. Prunelle, the Director of the College, was the spokesman on the occasion, and delivered an eloquent address, to which the General made an equally eloquent and complimentary reply. The Magistrates and other authorities of the town did not join in the acclamations with which he was received, but did not interfere to repress the enthusiasm of the public.

Episcopal Mission.—The Rev. Dr. Brownell, Bishop of the Diocess of Connecticut, agreeably to the request of the Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, is about to perform a Missionary tour through the states west and south of the Alleghany mountains, having obtained a release from his diocesan duties during the period of the proposed visitation.

We learn with pleasure, says the Salem, Massachusetts, Observer, that the Proprietors of St. Peter's Church have invited the Rev. Bishop Griswold to remove to this town and become their Rector, and that he has accepted their invitation.

Port Gibson, Miss. Oct. 3.

The latest accounts from Natchez are unfavorable as to the health of the city. The yellow fever, after having nearly ceased, has recommenced its ravages. The late change in the weather, may, however, have a beneficial effect, in dissipating the causes of disease, but it is feared those attacked will experience the greater severity from it.

In New Orleans, the fever has considerably abated—only about eight, on an average, dying daily.

The Harvest in our own country, and especialy in this State, is it seems to be admitted, most abundant. Wheat, the great staple of our West, is both in quantity and quality much beyond an average crop. There will not, probably, be any extraordinary multiply at home, the means of subsistence will be cheap; all other prices will be in proportion, and content should crown the whole.—*N. Y. American.*

New Threshing Machine.—We have been highly gratified with the operation of a new threshing machine, invented by Mr. Warren, of New York, which may be seen for a few days at Messrs. Sinclair & Moore's Agricultural Implement and Seed store. It is upon a very simple plan, and occupies not more room than a common wheat fanning machine; it is not subject to get out of order; and what is a great recommendation to it, its cost will not exceed 35 or $40. With this machine one horse, with proper attendants, can thresh 100 bushels of wheat a day. We have seen it operate, both by water and hand power, and have no doubt that it will perform that much work. It threshes as clean as the hand flail, and the straw is sufficiently regular for cutting.

Am. Farmer.

We learn that a person of genteel exterior, who has been for some time staying at Brown's Hotel, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing the trunk advertised to have been taken from Mr. Robinson some days ago, in the same Hotel. The trunk of Mr. R. was found *inside* of the trunk of the accused, in the room of the latter, who at the time had the key of his room in his pocket. He was committed to jail for want of bail.—*Nat. Int.*

A project is on foot to purchase the Paris paper called the *Journal des Debats*, and *three millions* of francs have been offered for the establishment. Shades of Faust and Franklin, what a sum!! Three millions of francs, $600,000, for a little blue 7 by 9 newspaper, when we issue a sheet large enough to use as a blanket on a cold night, and no one tempts us with such an offer. How the National Journal at Washington would relish such a nibble.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Kings and Emperors are becoming quite condescending of late. The Emperor of China permits his paternal uncle, now 84 years of age, to appear in his celestial presence without kneeling, and he allows his brother to walk freely about the palace.

Anecdote.—A young lawyer boasting of his readiness to undertake the defence of any person accused of crime, declared that he would as soon undertake the cause of a man whom he knew to be guilty, as one whom he believed to be innocent. An aged quaker being present, he appealed to him for the correctness of his views—"What say you to that, old gentleman?" 'Why, I say,' replied the Quaker, "that if thee lived in my neighbourhood, I *should keep my stable locked.*"

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn from an eye witness, that the ceremony of opening this magnificent work, was brilliantly performed on Saturday last. A large concourse of persons attended. The barges and packets, containing all who wished to join in the festivity, passed through the canal from the Delaware into the Chesapeake, and returned to the place of departure about 6 o'clock. A number of craft of various descriptions were met passing through the canal. The bridge at the Summit Level was decorated with flags, and the party was saluted by the brig Sciote, of Boston, also decorated, moored under the bridge. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements delivered an address, to which the President of the Canal Company replied. Music, refreshments, toasts and speeches were the accompaniments. The whole proceeding is represented as very suitable to the occasion, and conducted much to the satisfaction of all present.

Phil. Aurora.

The following correspondence between the committee of Arrangement and the President of the United States has been published:

To Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States:

SIR: The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal being now navigable, the President and Directors purpose celebrating the termination of their labors in the course of the ensuing month.

Gratefully aware of the interest with which you have regarded their progress in this important work, they have permitted themselves to indulge a hope, that you would not refuse further to honor them by witnessing its completion. They have accordingly directed us to invite your presence, and to solicit, in their name, that you would be pleased to indicate a day on which it will comport with your convenience to assist in the celebration.

We are, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

J. K. KANE,
ROBERT M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM PLATT.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Office,
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1829.

To Messrs. J. K. Kane, R. M. Lewis, and W. Platt.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 2D, 1829.

Gentlemen: I have received your very polite note of the 29th ultimo, inviting me to be present at the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and to participate with you in the celebration of the labors that have accomplished this happy event, on any day of this month which I might designate.

The importance of the occasion, and the flattering reference to my convenience as to the period for its celebration, furnish the greatest inducements for my compliance with your wishes; but as great as they are, the urgency of my public duties forces me to forego them. The few days which I spent at the Rip Raps, and the accumulation of business during my late indisposition, admonish me that I shall have no time to spare between this and the approaching session of Congress; and that I must decline both the honor of appointing the day for the celebration, and the pleasure of rejoicing with you at the completion of a work which promises so much good to the Union. You will have, however, my fervent wishes for its success, and for that of all other similar internal improvements.

Accept, I pray you, a tender of my sincere respect for the body you represent on this occasion, and for yourselves individually, gentlemen, the assurance of my great regard.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Carey, will publish in November, Lavasseure's interesting Journal of Gen. Lafayette's visit to the U. States. We scarcely know a work that will excite a more lively interest in this country.

U. S. Gazette.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"Right ableak," said Capt. —— to his newly raised company, as he suddenly came in contact with a bank of oyster shells.

"That are's a wrong order," said a veteran looking fellow, with a gun without a lock and a polish not dissimilar to Rip Van Winkle's, after his twenty years' sleep.

"Keep your jaw," said the Captain, "and hold up your head like a man." "Fine looking fellows—fine looking fellows," continued he, "our country is safe with such soldiers"—"I say Lewtenant, what are you arter in letting that are soldier walk on the pavement, I say, Sargeant, take three men and bring him into the ranks."

"The Captain says you must come into the ranks and keep step," (addressing the stray soldier) "I guess I sha'nt do no sich thing. I've got my feet muddy a-ready; and if they gits wet, I guess as how I shall be poorly for a month.

"You better come in now, Mr. ——; I'll tell the Captain what you say."

"Ha, ha, ha, and what does I keer if you does. An't I an independence man!"

"Captain, the man says he won't come in."

"What! not mind what I says to him?—abominable! Well, let him have his own way, I guess I'll tell the Colonel that I will. To the right about turn, and mind that mud hole—dress—eyes right, forward—left foot afore, boys—keep your heads up—fine looking fellows—glorious day, forward march." And away we went up Broadway in style.

"I dont like this training," said my next neighbor, its a dead loss to me of six dollars." "And I *do* like it," said a dirty looking creature, "its a glorious time to frolick—almost equal to the 4th of July."

"No talking, boys—no talking—I can't allow talking—regulars never talk," said the Captain.

Well, we marched a mile or two to the grand place of operations—were drummed about for an hour—saw half a dozen military looking men on horse back come out to review and examine us—passed inspection—were dismissed for half an hour, half of us got drunk—were called to arms—drummed through the streets again—and then permitted to go to our homes, with head ache enough to last for a week. And this is—New York Militia duty.

A PRIVATE.

A Hint for the Intemperate.—The coroner of the city of Troy, N. Y. states, that in three years he has holden inquests over thirty-three persons found dead, and of these twenty-nine were suddenly precipitated into eternity by intemperance!

The Frankfort Commentator gives the following account of the circumstances which led to the death of young Wickliffe.

Fatal Duel.—A meeting to settle by single combat a controversy between Mr. Charles Wickliffe, and Mr. George James Trotter, of Lexington, took place on Friday the 9th inst. and unfortunately terminated in the death of Mr. Wickliffe.

The principals, with the attendants usual in such cases, met about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, upon the line of Fayette and Scott counties, near the Henry's mill road, and fought with pistols, at the distance of eight feet. At the first fire, Mr. Wickliffe's pistol flashed, and Mr. Trotter's ball passed through his waistcoat, without wounding. At the second fire, Mr. Wickliffe raised his hand before the word was fully expressed, but instantly let it drop, and before he could raise again he received his antagonist's ball just above the hip, but fired while in the act of falling, and missed his adversary. The wound was mortal. He died about one o'clock.

Mr. Wickliffe was the challenger. The offence for which satisfaction was demanded, we have not heard stated positively; but it is understood to have been given by certain allusions made by Mr Trotter, in the Kentucky Gazette, of which he lately became the editor, to the death of his predecessor, Mr. Bennige, who, it will be recollected, lost his life by attacking Mr. Wickliffe with a cane, when the latter applied to him for the author of certain unwarrantable strictures upon the conduct and character of his father, which had appeared in the Gazette; and especially, it is supposed, by a contemptuous notice of a caution, suggested by the Reporter, that the persecution of young Wickliffe might be carried too far, in the course of which notice his situation was compared to that of a "horse thief."

"When went there by an age since the great flood, when could they say, till now, that talked of Rome, that her wide walls encompassed but one man."

The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette, in noticing the expression of a wish by a contemporary, that Delaware, in selecting a Senator to supply the place of Mr. McLane, would make choice of an individual distinguished alike for talents and firmness, expresses a belief that it cannot be done. "We can," says he, "without hesitation, assure the enemies of our state that it will not be done; for the simple reason that our opponents have not a man among them who is capable of filling the station with credit to himself or the state."

Truly Delaware *is* in a bad way, when a ruling majority of the state cannot find one man in its ranks "capable of doing any credit to the state." It appears to us that one or two men may be found—albeit, they may have expressed a preference of Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, who would not utterly disgrace the small, but truly respectable state of Delaware in the national councils. If not, the sooner Major Noah puts the whole concern into his breeches pocket, the better.

U. S. Gazette.

Autumnal Tints.—Whoever peruses the following extract from Captain Basil Hall's Travels, will at least assent to the fidelity of this description of American scenery:

"Of the unrivalled splendors of an American Autumn, we had heard so much before, that we considered ourselves fortunate in seeing it in the very centre of the most favorable part of the country. I think it is the maple, whose leaves change at this season, from light green to bright crimson, on every branch, from top to bottom. Whatever tree it was, however, nothing could be more dazzling than the effect produced. But there were many others whose extreme tops only, were yet tinged; but in such endless varieties of color, and all so vivid, that it was sometimes painful to the eye to look at them. I need not say with what effect the honest evergreens held their place as a sober ground work to these brilliant, but transient tints—not the less pleasing, probably, on that account. Upon the whole, I do not know that I have seen in other countries, any thing so wonderfully diversified as the colors of the foliage at this season, in New England."

INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is a fearful evil, and wo to him who falls into the meshes of the net which this great enemy of mankind has woven. Once in, there is no extrication,—his fate is sealed,—his doom—a doom at which the heart shudders—is fixed beyond the power of change or remedy. Whatever his situation, his means or his enjoyments, ruin and shame and wretchedness will speedily overtake him. Is he a ruler over the people, strong in the possession of power and authority? He shall be hurled from his seat with the elders at the gates, and consigned to disgrace and humiliation! Has he wealth? Soon shall the midnight wassail,—the bacchanalian revelry, and the unhallowed rights of the bowl, impoverish his coffers, and render him needy and destitute! Is he a husband, blessed with the affections of a fond wife, to whom he is bound by the tender cords of love? In he delights in her smiles, joys in her rejoicings, and feels his own heart bowed down when care sits upon her countenance, let him beware, for in a few, a very few months, he shall behold her wan and wasted,—her cheeks blanched and furrowed,—her eyes sunken and lustreless,—her gaiety fled,—her voice no longer bursting forth in the fullness of joy, but saddened and cheerless, and her whole frame sinking beneath the weight of many troubles! He shall see these things, and when he reflects how the change has been wrought, in the bitterness of his spirit he will curse his own infatuation! Has he learning, genius, and ability? His mind shall become a moral desert without any redeeming oasis,—a frightful cavern of dark and gloomy thoughts; and if sometimes a ray of light breaks in, it will but serve to render the darkness more hideous and terrible! Is he endowed with health? Gradually his strength shall be wasted,—his limbs relax their vigor,—his senses forget their cunning, and his whole body fall a prey to foul and loathsome disease! In fine, he who is strongly addicted to habits of intemperance, must sooner or later become a wreck, morally, intellectually, and physically—in mind, in body, and estate.

This is a strong picture, but it is not over charged. We have known—alas! who has not known!—instances in which far worse consequences than any we have attempted to depict, have sprung from this curse of society. Robbery, murder, and a long catalogue of the blackest crimes of which human nature is capable, are among his prolific offspring. Parents have slain their children—children their parents, and even mothers have been known to destroy their tender and unoffending infants, when incited by the maddening impulses of the bowl. Let those then who are just entering on a course of dissipation pause and reflect deeply and seriously, on the consequences which must inevitably ensue from such a course; and if they wish not to bring ruin to themselves, and misery to their families and friends, they will turn from the error of their ways before it is too late; for a morrow cometh when there shall be no redemption.

Saturday Ev. Post.

Zeno, the Philosopher, believed in an inevitable destiny. His servant availed himself of this doctrine, one day, while being beaten for a theft, by exclaiming—"Was I not destined to rob?" "Yes," replied Zeno, "and to be corrected also."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1829

A meeting was held at Chapel Hill on the 17th inst. at which James Mebane, Esq. presided, for the purpose of devising means to render New Hope Creek navigable, from Patterson's Mill to its junction with Haw River. Dr. Caldwell addressed the meeting, and offered a series of resolutions in favor of the measure, concluding with one to raise a subscription for the purpose, which were unanimously adopted, and a liberal subscription immediately made.

Virginia Convention.—The Legislative Committee of this body recommend an extension of the Right of Suffrage, to each free white male 21 years of age and upwards, who owns a freehold estate, or is a lessee for a term of five years of a freehold estate, or who has been, for 12 months next preceding, a housekeeper and head of a family.

During the debate on this subject, Mr. Leigh, one of the most eminent men in the Convention, held the following language, which we copy for the sake of the concluding compliment, without telling the world how truly the previous fact is stated:—

"In North Carolina they have approached pretty nearly to the exercise of universal suffrage—(I believe there is the payment of some tax required)—and what is the consequence? Why, sir, I am told that it is a part of the regular system of electioneering, to pay the tax for the poor man, that he may be qualified. I do not vouch for this statement—but I have it from respectable sources. Remember, sir, I do not say the poor man is corrupted—he honestly means to vote, but his tax is paid merely to put it in his power to do so. And yet I know, sir, that in intelligence, in public and in private virtue, North Carolina yields to no state in this country; there is a degree of sobriety, moderation, and of moral quiet there, which is not to be surpassed in the Union."

The Executive Committee has agreed to recommend the abolition of the Executive Council. A proposition to elect the Governor by the people, was rejected in the Committee by a tie.

The several Committees having reported, their various propositions are now before the Convention.

We find the following note attached to an interesting Report on the Gold Region of the Southern States, by Mr. Nash, late Civil Engineer of this State, read before the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New York:

"*Gov. Martin* [of North Carolina] was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the Convention which formed the present constitution of the United States; and took notes, and reported the debates on the various subjects which came before the Convention. They were all written out fully by Gov. M. himself, in a beautiful classical style; and would, if published, be an almost invaluble document, for explaining the views and intentions of the framers of the Constitution at the time this great Bulwark of our liberties was established. The Gov. was one of the Delegates who did not sign the Constitution; and it is said he never published his report of the debates, because he thought the views of some of the members, as expressed in debate, might injure them in the estimation of the public. At the Governor's decease, these debates went into the possession of his descendants, who now reside in Surry county; and might probably be obtained, should any one make application in order that they might be given to the public.

The following lively description of North Carolina scenery, is from the same paper:

"The general surface of the country in North Carolina, embraced in the Gold Region, may, for the most part, be called a gentle slope of territory. The streams all run eastward into the Atlantic Ocean: the surface cannot be said to be generally hilly, or mountainous; though some parts present a rolling, broken country, with hills and mountains of moderate elevation. As we approach the Alleganies, the country becomes bold in its features. The Blue Ridge throws off numerous spurs, eastwardly; which cut up the country into high, rugged mountains, with their vallies and crystal streams. The main range of mountains, frequently rise to a majestic height, with peaks that tower in sublime grandeur, overlooking a great extent of country, in all directions. One of these, called the *Grand Father Mountain*, situated between the counties of Burke and Ashe, cannot be less than seven or eight thousand feet above the Ocean. It seems like a vast pyramid, on the summit of immense piles of mountains. Nothing can exceed its commanding situation. On the east side, the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers take their rise, and run south-east through North and South Carolina to the ocean. On the north side, and at its base, commences the Great Kenhawa; and, winding amongst the Alleganies in Virginia, reaches the Ohio river 400 miles distant. On the west, start the Tennessee and Holston, which uniting, plough south into Alabama, and turning north into Tennessee, unite with the Ohio ten or twelve hundred miles from their source. These streams can be seen from the summit of the Grand Father Mountain, a great distance in their windings and turnings on their way to the ocean. The traveller who reaches the summit of this mountain looks down on the country in every direction, with feelings of sublime and majestic awe. There is a stillness that reigns around him,—the azure sky is canopied over him in an immense concavity, with banks of clouds in the horizon, apparently below him. His eye extends over a large portion of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, the state of Tennessee east of the Cumberland Mountains, as well as the high and mountainous range of country in the western part of Virginia, and the eastern part of Kentucky,—are within his range. On the south-west, are the ranges of the Alleganies, coming from a sightless distance, up to the base of the pinnacle on which he stands. On the north-east is the *Pilot Mountain*, a long mass itself; and the ranges and piles, pillow on pillow, peak on peak, until lost in the distant horizon;—the air he breathes is as pure as the Hesperian breezes; not a fly, or an insect, or a reptile, appears to torment him. The base of the pinnacle that elevates him, has become bald; the trees and shrubs disappear on ascending the main range, until the frowning rocks and cliffs triumph over the vegetable kingdon. He finds that he is no longer in the mild regions of the temperate zone. Instead of the vine and the myrtle, the extreme height of his elevation, spurning the productions of milder climes, caps itself with the Norwegian pine, the companion of Hyperborean blasts and storms. There is no spot along the whole line of the Alleganies, from Alabama to Canada, that will so amply reward the lover of sublime and grand scenery, as a visit to the Grand Father Mountain: though some elevations in South Carolina, as well as others in North Carolina, are very commanding."

The Jackson party has carried the day in the late election in the state of New Jersey. They have a large majority in both branches of the State Legislature, which have heretofore been decidedly anti-Jackson.

The Post Office Department.—We are glad to learn that the fears so frequently expressed by the opposition papers, of a falling off in the Revenue of this Department, have, so far, proved to be entirely unfounded; the receipts of the quarter ending 1st July, having been $25,000 greater than those of the preceding quarter, notwithstanding additional expenditures for accelerating the mail by new conveyances.

It is said, too, that at least 25 per cent. has been saved on the contracts just made for carrying the mail in the Southern and Western States. This is gratifying intelligence, and gives us reason to hope that Mr. Barry will maintain the high character of the Department. It proves, also, that the Bradleys were not so necessary to the Department as they have been represented to be.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Wolf has been elected Governor of this State, by a very large majority over Mr. Ritner.

Mr. Ihrie and Mr. Smith are elected Representatives in Congress, in place of Mr. Wolf and Mr. Ingham, resigned.

What now?—The New York Gazette of the 19th says, "Orders, we understand, have been received by Com. Chauncey, to have the frigate *Brandywine* got ready for sea with all possible despatch, to go on a four months' cruize. The Brandywine, it will be recollected, has just returned from a three years' cruize."

The New York American says, "It is, we believe, unquestionable, that the *U. S. frigate Brandywine*, recently returned from a three years' cruize in the Pacific, is ordered to be fitted for sea immediately. The crew is now enlisting, only as we hear, for a term of four months—this implies a short voyage. Conjectures as to her destination are of course various. The Democratic Press of yesterday repeats, with renewed confidence, a former rumor, that this vessel is to convey Mr. Eaton, now Secretary of War, to Mexico, where he is to supplant Mr. Poinsett."

New York, Oct. 20.

The foreign news received yesterday, is, in our judgment, decisive of the fate of Turkey. Rumors of peace, indeed, had reached Havre on the eve of the sailing of the Erie; but, if peace have taken place, it could only be on such terms as must render the future existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe merely nominal. The moderation of Russia has been exemplified in by-gone days; and the article we take from Bell's Messenger, illustrating professions similar to those now made, may furnish some aids in *guessing* as to the issue of the present contest.

The following is the substance of the rumors received in Havre of peace:—

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Havre, dated Sept. 20th.

"I have just received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date: the one says, "*Peace has been made in the East;* the other, 'Government is apprized by telegraph of peace having been made between the Russians and Turks.'

Another letter of the same date says: "*A Treaty of Peace was signed at Adrianople on the 29th of August.*"

The New York Daily Advertiser, in allusion to the foregoing letters, says:

"Since writing the above, we have learnt that intelligence has been received, through a most unquestionable channel, corroborating that contained in the extracts of the letters we publish, and giving it an aspect of more importance. In the haste of preparing the latest news for a packet just departing, an unfounded report may be despatched before there is time for inquiry; but an official communication is less exposed to the errors of haste. We place the fullest reliance on the statement that news had been brought to Paris by telegraph, of the conclusion of peace. The only doubt that remains, therefore, grows out of our ignorance of the source whence it was derived; and to a similar doubt all telegraphic channels are subject."

A writer in a late Raleigh Star, on the subject of the election of a U. S. Senator by our next Legislature, has the following facts, which go to shew the high-handed monopoly of the East in appointments to office:

The Federal Constitution was ratified by N. Carolina in Nov. 1789—40 years ago. Counting the terms of both Senators, it gives to North Carolina 80 senatorial years. During the whole of this time, the *Western* part of the State has been permitted to furnish only *two* Senators, both of whose terms, taken together, make 19 years, while the East has furnished *all the rest*, say, for 61 senatorial years. Certainly there is not a liberal minded man in the East, however strong may be his prejudices, who will candidly say this is fair or consistent with those just principles of republicanism acknowledged as the basis of our government.

The constitution of North Carolina was adopted in the year 1776, 53 years ago. Now in the whole course of 53 years, there have been but *three Western* Governors, who together filled that office only 8 years, while the Eastern Governors filled it 45 years.

Were it necessary, the same, nay, much stronger results could be shown in reference to all the other executive officers.—*Salem Gleaner.*

Newbern, October 24.

Indigo.—It has been urged, of late, that the Southern States ought to return to the culture of indigo, which was once prosecuted with success in the two Carolinas. In reference to this subject, a gentleman of this place has shewn us a document found among the papers of his grandfather, of which the following is a copy:

On or before the first day of November next, I promise to deliver in Newbern, unto Mr. Francis Lowthorp, or order, one hundred and ninety pounds weight of merchantable indigo, of the best quality, for value received.

(Signed) JO. SCOTT CRAY.

March 14th, 1787.

It must be evident from the above, that the making of indigo was once a principal business in this neighborhood.—*Spectator.*

More Gold.—A gentleman recently from Halifax county, informs us that in repairing a Mill in that County, it became necessary to remove a large rock that had been placed there some years ago, which upon examination was found to contain a large portion of gold. As soon as it was ascertained where this rock was originally taken from, a large number of persons went in search of the precious metal some of whom, we learn, met with success.—*Elizabeth City Star.*

Georgia Senator in Congress.—Col. Alfred Cuthbert and Dr. Henry Branham, have been named opponents of Governor Forsyth for the seat in the U. S. Senate, lately occupied by Attorney General Berrien.

Charleston Courier.

Cotton Picking.—On the last Saturday in September, a negro man belonging to Mr. Joel Adams, Jun. picked 301 weight of cotton; and one belonging to Mr. John Bates, on the same day, picked 291.—Richland district against "*the field,*" for Cotton picking—592 lbs. by two hands. What other two can do as much?

Columbia S. C. State Gazette.

A man by the name of John Barnhill met his death in the streets of Charlotte on the 9th inst., in attempting to perform the valiant feat of jumping his horse over a *cow.* We have not understood the particulars, but from the character of the man, suppose *intoxication* was the acting cause; thus furnishing another victim to this detestable habit.

Salem Gleaner.

A gentleman advertised in the N. York Gazette, a few days since, for a young man who understood figures, and was a good copying clerk. In a few hours, 67 applications were made by note, addressed to the advertiser. What a comment upon the times! Parents had better learn their sons to cultivate the soil.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

New Map of the United States.—We learn from the Daily Advertiser of yesterday, that Abraham Bradley, Esq. recently employed in the Post-office department, has issued proposals to publish a Map of the United States on a new plan. Mr. Bradley is doubtless well qualified for such an undertaking, Acquainted, from personal experience in the department, with all our mail routes, he can add much additional information to the geography of the country. The principle on which the map is to be prepared is taken from the system of the post roads as used in the post office department, together with such surveys of the public lands as have been made by authority of the government. It is designed on a much larger scale than any map of the United States now in use, and will also contain the West Indies and other useful matter. The Map will measure five feet two inches in length, and four feet in width. The price will be eight dollars mounted and varnished, or seven dollars without varnish. We trust that this work will receive the patronage which it promises to deserve.

The opinions entertained by Capt. Basil Hall of the American people, have been lately confirmed by Mr. Owen of Lanark, who is reported to have said after his return to England, that, "the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and the consequently abandons all ideas of reforming them."—*Morn. Her.*

Communication.

THE SAILOR'S PRAYER.

From the French of Esmenard.

Tinging the waveless waste beneath him stretched,
The sun in cloudless pride his goal has reached,
With lingering look, as loth his march to close,
Gleams o'er the expanse, that trembles as it glows.
He sinks: and Venus' orb careering bright,
Sheds o'er the tranquil sea her modest light.
Wide o'er the interminable liquid plain,
Silence maintains her voiceless, pensive reign.
What sound assails the ear?—The sacred bell,
Rending the air with slow-repeated knell,
Invites to prayer. A second time the tar,
Since first the rising sun illumed the air,
Suspends his toils, and faithful to the hour,
Proffers his homage to the Eternal Power.
A Priest with hoary locks, and lifted eye,
Entreats the smile of Him who dwells on high,
On those who, roaming on the faithless sea,
Through the wide waste of waters plough their way.
His voice, as rich with piety it rose,
Exalts their worship, and relieves their woes.
"Thou God! who formedst for a different race,
Yon worlds that wander through the fields of space!
Lord of the wind and waves, who canst assuage
The Ocean's swell, and lull the tempest's rage:
Control the viewless winds, that vengeful sweep
O'er the lone bosom of the watery deep:
Guide to their port, the fragile barks that ride,
Slaves to the elements, the briny tide:—
Oh God! vouchsafe an ear to our address,
Smile on our toils; thy suppliant children bless;
Deign in thy boundless mercy to restore
Them to thy worship, and their native shore.
An holy hope into their breasts instil,
Avert the storms that wait upon thy will;
The blast, that o'er the waters rushing loud,
Rears on its airy wing the tempest cloud,—
Oh! let it breathe its last expiring gale,
Ere rise the waves, or swells our yielding sail!
Thus shall our hearts, with grateful reverence filled,
To Faith resign the place of doubts dispelled;
And with the impious guests defiled no more,
Avow thy mercy, and thy name adore!"
He ceased: his pious supplications move
Each thrilling heart, with hope and holy love.
Sweet scene! in closing circle ranged, a band
Of pious worshippers, the sailors stand;
Repeat the accents of the Priest, whose eye
Is fixed in rapture on the cloudless sky,—
Whose voice's gentle magic seems to bind
To silence, e'en the softly-sighing wind:—
A purer streak of light adorns the west;
The Ocean stills the murmuring of his breast:—
The prayer alone, breaking the awful calm,
Pours on surrounding hearts its soothing balm;
And borne upon the attending seraph's wing,
Is wafted to the feet of the Eternal King.

TALBOT.

Chapel Hill, 26th Oct.

MARRIED,

In Hindale, Mr. HENRY TYRROL to Miss CALISTA WRIGHT, after a short but sure courtship of 30 minutes. Her former gallant called to pay his addresses during the wedding ceremonies—but went off with a "flea in his ear"—he was "half an hour too late."

DIED,

In this county, on the 23d inst. MARY ELLIOTT, only daughter of Joel and Catharine Williams. This interesting little comfort had just reached its 12th month when it was summoned by a sister Angel to leave the toils and perplexities of a longer life, and to rest, forever rest, in the sweet asylum of its heavenly parent.

Rest, dear Mary, crowned with glory rest!
Where pining cares shall never tear thy breast;
No rending scenes thine infant bosom knew,
When in death's arms thou badest us all adieu!

[*Communicated.*

In Davidson county, N. C. on the 10th inst. SAMUEL DUSENBERRY, Esq., aged about 70 years. He was a Whig, and an Officer, in the Revolutionary War; and served his country faithfully and zealously. He was subsequently a member of the State Legislature.

After an illness of six months, in Bolton, Mr. CHARLES HAMILTON, the Irish giant. He was certainly the tallest man in the kingdom, being, without shoes, seven feet six inches. Mr. H. was a native of the County Down.—*Bolton Eng. Chron.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Tuesday last, Steam Boat Company's Boat Only Son, with Goods to Nott & Starr, W. Nott, James Kyle, Kyle & Daily, Lewis Brown, Horton, Hutton, & Co., S. T. Hawley, Wm. L. Hawley, and Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville, Rufus Reed and T. L. Cowan of Salisbury, and Goodrich & Webb of Rockingham.

DEPARTED, yesterday, I. Blake Jun's Boat John Parker, with Cotton for R. F. Yarbrough, Thos Fuller & Co. and Williamson Whitehead, Furniture for Mrs. Hill, Butter for Mr. Richmond, and for owner.

Also, on Friday last, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Wheat, Cotton, and Beeswax, for owners, Cotton and Flour for W. Whitehead, and Flour for R. C. McMaster.

Also, on Friday last, D. O'Hanlon's boat Duncan Thompson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 21st inst. Brigs Empress from New York, Jasper from Bluehill, Susan Jane from Bath, Carryall from Boston. Schrs. Sally Ann from Charleston, Aldiberonto from New Port, Denny McCobb from New York, Lendrum from New York, Laura from Boston. Sloops Crawford from Providence, Statira from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Asaph for Mariegalante, Pilgrim for Surinam, Crusader for Matanzas. Schr. Harry for New York.

School for Young Ladies.

MISS A. D. SALMON

HAS returned from Camden, S. C., and intends opening a School in this place on the first Monday in November. She proposes teaching all the studies that are requisite for females, and that are generally taught in Schools of the kind. Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work will be taught at reduced prices. Strict attention will be paid and every exertion used to improve the youthful mind. Board can be had at $100 per year, every thing included. Tuition will be moderate

Miss Salmon takes pleasure in announcing that Madame PERRY will give lessons in Music—at $15 per quarter. As to her qualifications it is unnecessary to speak, as she is well known to be a superior instructress.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27.—2w

Midwifery.

MRS. SARAH P. LUMSDEN wishes to inform the Ladies of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that she intends to practice *MIDWIFERY.* After making the subject her principal study for ten years, she flatters herself that she is fully adequate to the task.

October 27. 47 4w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To. D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple -	do	28	30
Peach -	do	45	50
Bacon -	lb	7	7½
Beeswax -	do		21
Butter -	do	10	15
Bagging -	yard	17	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	15	16
2d & 3d qual.	do	13	14½
Candles, Mould -	do	14	
Cotton -	100lbs	8	8 50
Corn -	bushel	36	40
Copperas -	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	80	85
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	4 40	4 50
Fine -	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings (none -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	7
Mullet, none -	do		
Feathers -	lb.	25	28
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12 -	do	6	6 25
Iron -	100 lb	5	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 50	3
Flotant -	do	2	2 50
Lime -	cask	2 50	3
Lard - -	lb	6	7
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	7½	8
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	7 50	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, -	bushel	22½	26
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	75	80
Pork -	barrel		10
Pepper -	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 25	7 50
Others -	do	7	7 25
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4 25
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice - -	100 lb	4	4 50
Rags - -	lb	5	6
Shot - -	Bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c. -	do	75	
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre - -	do	12	18
Tallow - -	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	14	16
Wheat - -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey - -	gallon	24	26
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malega -	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes ¾ to 1¼ per ct. premium.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS

At Auction.

On TUESDAY, 17th day of November next,

AT the Subscriber's Auction Store, will commence the sale of a valuable assortment of

Dry Goods,

Straw & Leghorn Bonnets, Cotton Cards, &c.

Received direct from New York, being the Stock of a House declining business in that city.

☞Country Merchants and others may come forward with *confident expectation* of purchasing at very reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such qualities as to suit them. They consist, in part:

300 ps. fine and super. cambric & furmture Calicoes,
Plain and figured cambric and Jaconet Muslins,
Swansdown, Toilanett and Merseilles Vesting,
Elegant Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Common Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Men's and women's silk, cotton and worsted, Hose,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves,
White and red Flannels,
Edging, Laces and lace Veils,
Bombazetts, Ginghams, Silks, &c. &c. &c.

Terms liberal, and at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, October 29. 47ts.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. PETRONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the department of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France,* 45° N. L., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April* next. The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Bookseliers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis,* to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Turle Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters: or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or foudant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau.)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon.

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do of Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions will be received by E. J. Hale.

The Next State Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, October 14, 1829.

☞We present herewith, Class No. 7, for 1829, of

The Maryland State Lottery,

Arranged on the ODD and EVEN System, the drawing of which will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 25th November.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	400 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls.	is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
6,000 prizes of	4 Dols.	is	24,000 Dolls.
6,240 prizes, amounting to			39,000 Dolls.

Only 12,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank to a Prize—the whole payable in *Cash,* which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$4,	*Quarters,*	$1
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, October 14, 1829. 46tN21.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes.

R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the several Stages, subjoins the following certificate:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c

INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Cheap Goods.

R. F. YARBROUGH having determined to sell out his Stock in Trade, will sell *LOW FOR CASH*, the following articles, viz:

2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Alum do.
30 sacks Blown do.
20 hhds. and 50 bbls Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf do.
30 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
10 tons Iron, assorted,
4 do. Castings, do
70 kegs cut Nails and brads,
40 pieces cotton bagging,
20 coils bale rope,
2000 lbs sole Leather,
50 sides upper do.
10 cases fur Hats,
8 do. Shoes, different qualities;
25 boxes Window Glass,
6 do. Whitemore's cotton & wool cards
Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Spanish Indigo, Copperas, &c.

ALSO, a small assortment of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. 17*th Sept.* 1829.—41-8w

N. B. Many of the above articles have lately been purchased in New York and Philadelphia, for Cash.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
October 8. 44tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN,
HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.
June 11, 1829. 27tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.
Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 2ltf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1. 1829.

Blanks for sale.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me. I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or *suits*, from necessity, must be instituted.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8. 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels. fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7 4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & figd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
5 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Palata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1829.

The Double Axletree Safety Carriage.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS, FARMERS, AND STAGE PROPRIETORS,

THE Subscriber, Patentee of the Double Axletree Safety Carriage, will sell the exclusive right to make and sell the carriage in any of the Counties in the State of North Carolina, or will sell the single right for a Carriage. The description here given will probably be sufficient to enable a Carriage Maker to build them:—

The Double Axletree Safety Carriage, has each wheel fast to the axle, the axle turning with the wheel; the wheels are held to their places by means of two connecting bars, extending from one wheel to the other, one on each side of the axle, and have four boxes between them, for the axle of the wheels to turn in; each axle passing through and turning in two of them, one of which is close to the end of the connecting bars, the other near the centre; the boxes are square, with a hole in the centre of a size to fit the axle, and are fastened to the connecting bars by bolts and a hoop of iron passing round the connecting bars and the boxes; the boxes and connecting bars may be made of wood or metal, and the boxes should have a hole on the upper side to let oil on to the axle. In a four wheel carriage the body is only secured to the connecting bars in the centre, and admits both fore and hind connecting bars to turn at the centre, or bar which couples the fore and hind axle, and which may be turned by chains or rods of iron extending from the end of the connecting bars of the fore axle to the end of the connecting bars of the hind axle, crossing each other in the centre, the fore connecting bars turned one way will cause the hind connecting bars to turn the other, and will cause the carriage to turn in a less space than it would if but one of the connecting bars turned; the advantage of having the fore and hind connecting bars turn, is, that the wheels may be made all of a size and large, and have the body of the carriage suspended under the axle, from a frame passing over and resting on the centre of the connecting bars of the wheel.

The advantage of the 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' is, that more weight may be carried on it with a less drawing power, than on a common carriage; and that the advantage gained is considerable, may be deduced from the following rules: a carriage when moving is always in one of three positions—it is on a level, rising on an inclined plain, or descending an inclined plain. In making a calculation of the power required to draw a carriage, there are two things to be considered, viz: the friction on the axle, and the obstruction before the wheel and carriage In a large wagon or carriage, on the common principle, the axle where it goes into the hub of the wheel, is generally bout 5 inches at the large end and 3 at the small, average 4 inches; this goes through a 14 inch hub, and makes 168 square inches which the hub rubs on the axletree every time the wheel turns; the 4 wheels rub over 672 square inches of surface on the axle; this will occur on a wheel 16½ feet in circumference, every rod, or 320 times in moving one mile, making 214,040 square inches of surface which the wheels rub over in travelling 1 mile. The 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' having the axle fast in the hub of the wheel, and turning in boxes between two connecting bars, the boxes are the only parts which rub the axle; if the boxes are 3 inches through and two to each axle, and the axle 2 inches in diameter, it would give 18 inches of friction to each box, or 36 to each wheel, and 144 to all 4 of the wheels, and occur but once in two rods, or 160 times in a mile, if the wheels are 33 feet in circumference, rubbing over but 23,040 square inches in a mile, less than one ninth of the surface rubbed over on the axle that there is on the axle of the common carriage.

The method best calculated to find what power will be required to draw a carriage over an obstruction before a wheel, is to be found in the inclined plain principle of rising bodies; the distance from the obstruction to the centre of gravity under the axle should be divided into 3 or more inclined plains all of which will differ in their angle of ascent. A wheel 16½ feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference with a felloe 9 inches broad, when it has sunk in the sand 1⅛ inches, covers 225 square inches of ground, and the four wheels of a carriage would cover 900 square inches; if a carriage is loaded with 8000lb. every square inch of ground will bear about 9lb. A wheel 5¼ feet in diameter and having a felloe 3 inches broad, will when 1½ inches in the sand, cover about 57 square inches of surface on the ground; the 4 wheels would cover 228 square inches, and if there was a load of 8000lb. on the carriage it would bear more than 35lb to the square inch, and as the weight is near 4 times as great to the square inch of ground covered by the wheels, and the felloe of the wheel being narrow, it is probable it would sink in the sand 3 times as deep as the wheel with the broad felloe, which would be 4½ inches; this obstruction it may be said would always be before the wheel, and the wheel having 2000lb. on it or 4000lb on the 2 fore wheels, it would require a tracting power of about 1000lb. to overcome it, the wheels of the large carriage having the obstruction of 1½ inches before it and the weight of 4000lb. on the 2 wheels would not require a tracting power of more than 400lb. to overcome it, the axle of the wheel being fast in the hub of the wheel of the double axletree safety carriage, makes the wheel much stronger than a wheel of the same size would be if it turned on the axle, and the load being carried beneath the axle, it would be very difficult to upset, for the body of the carriage being fast only at the centre of the connecting bars, and the load always falling to the centre of gravity, if one wheel should rise high enough for the connecting bars to stike the frame of the body, the weight would all bear from the centre to the upper side of the carriage. To load the common carriage so as to have but 9lb. bear on each square inch of surface which the wheels would cover when in the sand 4½ inches, there would be but 2052lb. on it.

Any person living at a distance, who may wish to make use of one of these carriages, can have the privilege by enclosing his note for $20, payable 90 days after date, or $15 cash, in a letter, (postage paid,) addressed to Edward G. Fitch, Fayetteville, N. C.

E. G. FITCH.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further, that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise* of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

Sept. 2 41

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

No. Carolina Bible Society.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible society, on the same subject.—By order of the Board,

J. GALES, Secy.

☞ P. S. The Secretaries of several Auxiliary Bible Societies have requested that the above meeting be held on Wednesday the 18th day of November next at 11 o'clock, instead of the day first appointed.—To which a teration the Managers agree, and request that those Editors who have noticed the former appointment, will also notice this alteration.

October 9, 1829.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
August 20, 1829. 37tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42 tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T F.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the bilary secretion, stimulates and remove the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
With general weakness of the whole body	Palpitation of the heart,

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36